

## **VI. GENERAL PROVISIONS**

### **General L.R. 83.1 Limitations on Photographing, Broadcasting, and Recording**

Taking of photographs or recordings and broadcasting of radio or television are prohibited in any of the courtrooms, jury rooms adjacent to said courtrooms, libraries and corridors located on the second, third and fourth floors of the Federal Courthouse, without first obtaining written permission from the person in charge of said offices. The foregoing prohibitions apply to judicial proceedings, including proceedings before a magistrate judge, but do not apply to ceremonial proceedings.

### **General L.R. 83.2 Disturbances**

Causing of a disturbance or nuisance in the Federal Courthouse is prohibited. Picketing or parading outside of the Federal Courthouse is prohibited only when such picketing or parading obstructs or impedes the orderly administration of justice.

### **General L.R. 83.3 Contempt**

The United States Attorney may require any person who violates General L.R. 83.1 or 83.2 to appear before a judge to answer to a charge of contempt.

### **General L.R. 83.4 Enforcement**

The United States Marshal, the Marshal's deputies and the custodian of the Federal Courthouse must enforce General L.R. 83.1 and 83.2, either by ejecting violators from the building or by bringing the matter to the attention of the United States Attorney.

### **General L.R. 83.5 Appearance Before Court**

All parties to actions filed in or removed to this Court must appear either pro se or by an attorney admitted to practice in this Court.

### **General L.R. 83.6 Eligibility for Admission to Practice**

Any licensed attorney in good standing before any United States court, the highest court of any State, or the District of Columbia is eligible for admission to practice in this Court.

### **General L.R. 83.7 Procedure for Admission to Practice**

- (a) An eligible attorney who seeks admission to general practice in this Court or for purposes of a particular case (pro hac vice) must:
  - (1) Apply by mail or in person for admission on a form to be prescribed by the Clerk of Court.
    - (i) By Mail. Present to the Clerk of Court (1) a certificate of good standing from

any United States court, the highest court of any State, or the District of Columbia or (2) the affidavit or sworn statement of an attorney admitted to general practice in this Court that the applicant is an attorney in good standing in one of said courts.

- (ii) In Person. Present to the Clerk of Court either the documents required for admission by mail described in subparagraph (a)(1)(i) or the oral attestation of a member of the bar of this Court.
- (2) File with the Clerk of Court the following oath subscribed and sworn to before any person authorized to administer oaths:

I do solemnly swear that to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic, and that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that I will demean myself as an attorney and counselor of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin uprightly and according to law.

Thereupon, after payment of the prescribed fee to the Clerk of Court, the applicant must be admitted to practice before this Court by order of the Clerk of Court.

- (3) At the special request of the applicant and upon motion of a member of this Court and after payment of the prescribed fee, an eligible attorney may also be admitted ceremonially before a judge or magistrate judge. The judge or magistrate judge may permit an eligible attorney to proceed in a particular matter (pro hac vice) without payment of the prescribed fee.
- (b) This local rule makes motions to proceed pro hac vice unnecessary and the Clerk of Court must not accept such motions.

### **General L.R. 83.8 Assistance of Local Counsel**

At any time, upon its own motion, the Court may require that a nonresident attorney obtain local counsel to assist in the conduct of the case.

### **General L.R. 83.9 Certificate of Interest and Use of Pseudonyms**

- (a) To enable the Court to determine whether recusal is necessary or appropriate, an attorney for a nongovernmental party or an amicus curiae must furnish a certificate of interest stating the following information:
- (1) The full name of every party or amicus the attorney represents in a case.
  - (2) If such party or amicus is a corporation:

- (i) Its parent corporation, if any; and
  - (ii) A list of corporate stockholders which are publicly held companies owning 10 percent or more of the stock of the party or amicus.
- (3) The names of all law firms whose partners or associates appear for a party or are expected to appear for the party in this Court.
- (b) The certificate must be served and filed with the appearance of the party or attorney or upon the first filing of any paper on behalf of the party, whichever occurs first. The certificate must be in the following form:

**[CAPTION]**

The undersigned, counsel of record for [John Doe, plaintiff], furnishes the following list in compliance with General L.R. 83.9:

[Listed by Number Category]

\_\_\_\_\_  
Attorney's Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

- (c) A plaintiff who initiates a civil action using a pseudonym instead of the plaintiff's actual name must indicate in the Certificate of Interest filed with the Clerk of Court and served on all other parties that the plaintiff has initiated the civil action using a pseudonym. At the same time, however, the plaintiff must file, but not serve, a Certificate of Interest under seal that identifies the plaintiff's actual name and provides the other information required in subsection (a) of this rule. The envelope in which the Certificate of Interest is filed must state prominently that the enclosed Certificate of Interest is being filed under seal pursuant to General L.R. 83.9(c). Within 20 days of the service of the complaint, the plaintiff must file and serve a motion seeking permission to continue to proceed using a pseudonym.

**General L.R. 83.10 Disbarment and Discipline**

- (a) The standards of conduct of the members of the bar of this Court, of government attorneys, and of nonresident attorneys admitted to practice before this Court must be those prescribed by the Rules of Professional Conduct for Attorneys, SCR:20: 1.1-8.5, as such may be adopted from time to time by the Supreme Court of Wisconsin and except as such may be modified by this Court. After notice and opportunity to be heard, any member of the bar of this Court who

violates such standards of conduct may be disbarred from practice before this Court, suspended from practice for a definite time, reprimanded, or subject to such other discipline as the Court may deem proper. This subsection is not a restriction on the Court's contempt power.

- (b) Notwithstanding the provisions of subparagraph (a), upon learning that any attorney admitted to practice in this Court has been disbarred or suspended from practice (other than for the nonpayment of dues) by the highest Court of any state in which the attorney is licensed, the Court must suspend the attorney from practice before this Court. The attorney must thereupon be afforded a hearing as to reinstatement within 30 days from the date of mailing of a notice of suspension and of the provisions of this rule. Any attorney of the bar of this Court who is disbarred, or subjected to other discipline in any other jurisdiction, must promptly report the matter to this Court.
- (c) The Court, in its discretion, may report any allegation of unethical conduct to the appropriate authority regulating the practice of law in any jurisdiction in which the attorney must be admitted to practice law.